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Aristocracy.

A TALE—BY JUAN.

(Concluded.)

CHAPTER V.

'Charles,' said Frederick as they were riding along together, 'I do not take so much pleasure in the chase now as formerly. I could not have thought that my disposition would have thus changed in the short space of three months.'

'Frederick,' replied Charles, who was not unacquainted with the cause, 'it is the fate of all things to change, whether animate or inanimate. And man is at best *wholly* the creature of circumstances and under the control of whatever shall prove the most powerful. One individual may withstand and resist what would influence another. But there is an influence so great that no one can resist: so general that like the sun's rays it is felt by all: so beneficial that it develops and gives growth to the social and kindlier feelings of our nature. This universal and heavenly influence, is alone exerted by the undefinable charms of woman.'

'Charles, you have spoken correctly: your remarks seem designed for me. I will not dissemble, but own their application, and confess that I love Helen Seville.'

'But Frederick, have you considered the result.'

'The result!' interrupted Frederick; 'Yes, with her consent she shall be my wife. I have anticipated the objections, groundless and founded on any thing but reason, that will be made by my father; I apprehend none from my mother. He would marry me to Sophia Sharon, whose only recommendation is the wealth of her father.'

'But hear me, Hargrove'—and his elevated voice and brightened eyes evinced his earnestness—'they will be disappointed.' Their arrival in town prevented further conversation, and they separated.

It is time the reader should know something about Charles Hargrove. He was twenty-four years old, handsome and dignified in his appearance. Much attention had been paid to his education; and he had devoted the last four years to the study of law. His highly cultivated mind and pleasing manners had conciliated the esteem and friendship of some who were capable of appreciating his worth. But there was a circumstance inseparable from the consideration of his merits, by the people at large of a detracting nature. He was poor! A circumstance which, by the senseless multitude, is often regarded not only as injurious but damning in its character. Let us not smile in derision at the warmth of the expression. It is a lamentable truth! and truth cannot be clothed in words too plain or be told in language too forcible.

Here then is exhibited the deep grounded evils of aristocracy. For wherever this self created class of would be nobility exists, there is extended throughout the populace a servile dependence on their favour; and from a necessary fear of offending, they are ready by any means to act in concert with, and carry out their will, however subversive of the principles of right and equity. Thus is a body, not only submitting to, but supporting the grievances which they have the inherent power to remove, and which they individually deprecate.

Charles Hargrove, after a residence of six months in F———, found from the real state of things that without influential friends he would have to surmount difficulties to insure professional success, which, with his limited means, he was afraid would occasion much embarrassment; and although, as before said, he had made a few sincere friends (among whom he knew was Frederick Clinton, and he would have almost persuaded himself that he was not looked upon with indifference by his amiable sister,) he had already made up his mind to emigrate to some new settlement in the west. And but for the preference he had conceived for Louisa Clinton he would ere this have been gone. But there is a feeling in human nature that binds individuals with a sacred tie to scenes and objects that are beloved; and from which voluntarily to sever and separate themselves cost more than they are oftentimes willing to sacrifice. It was this feeling of affection which had determined him, notwithstanding the opposition which might present itself, to address the daughter of old Mr. Clinton.

CHAPTER VI.

'Wife,' said old Mr. Clinton one day, dolling on his arm chair and elevating his feet upon a cushion, being convalescent from an attack of the gout, 'I am glad that Henry Seyton and Caroline have at last fixed upon a time to be married. We must have a great day then, for you know it is not often that girls can get such as him.'

'True, Mr. Seyton has a large fortune,' replied Mrs. Clinton.

'Well, wife, and is not fortune every thing? Does it not confer respectability? give influence and authority? and does it not buy whatever else is desirable, all the luxuries and comforts of life?'

'However great its advantage,' returned Mrs. Clinton, 'there are many evils common to the rich from which it does not afford an immunity,' glancing unobserved at his bandaged foot.

'Why really I don't exactly know your meaning,' observed the old man, forgetting himself and erecting his body as he spoke, 'does it not even secure that greatest of blessings, health, by exempting us from the many necessary exposures that—Oh! wife—leave me! leave me!' and a paroxysm, one of his wealth bought comforts and the attendant on luxury, put a stop to his irreverant talk.

Henry Seyton, whose sense was sufficient to prefer the youngest of the daughters of Mr. Clinton, after satisfying himself that he could hope nothing from her, concluded to take the eldest. And truly their dispositions suited exactly; accordingly they had appointed a time for the celebration of their nuptials.

Frederick Clinton, while these things had been going on, though occasionally found in the company of Sophia Sharon, failed not by a want of assiduity in his attention to his idol Helen, to endeavor to gain her affections. In this he had succeeded, and had obtained of her such a promise as would alternately make him the happiest and most miserable of men. It was the promise, that at the expiration of twelve months, in the event of a favorable decision of a law suit which was then pending, she would consent to be his.

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Mrs. Seville and her daughter had removed from B—— after the death of Mr. Seville, to her present residence, and settled among her relations; among whom was a brother, a reputable attorney, who had the management of the suit referred to, and which was confidently expected would put them in possession of a large estate.

It was in vain that Frederick offered an amendment to her resolution by striking out the proviso. She was inexorable, and he had to submit to it in its original form.

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'Well! I'll warrant, I've put a stop to it in the bud; but who would have thought that one of my daughters should have encouraged the addresses of a beggar!' exclaimed old Mr. Clinton, sometime after in anger, advancing towards his wife.

'I thought his visits were to Frederick,' continued he, 'and I suppose I would have known no better 'till it was too late, had it not been for the good sense of our dutiful girl Caroline.'

'Why what in the world is the matter!' inquired Mrs. Clinton. Caroline, seeing her father unable to answer until he recovered his breath replied, that 'having overheard Charles Hargrove professing himself in the language of a lover to Louisa, her duty prompted her to inform her father, who had just dismissed him from the house.'

'Is it possible,' returned the old man, 'that seeing her sister and bother too, likely to do so well in marrying, she would so far forget her standing as to'—here Frederick, who had heard all in another room, came forward and observed—

'Father, make no calculations on me, for I will never marry Sophia Sharon.'

'Boy! what is it you say?' demanded Mr. Clinton, elevating his voice, tremulous with rage, 'not marry the daughter of Squire Sharon! Either consent or I will disown—disinherit you'—saying which he was borne to his bed in the act of falling from an attack of epilepsy; with which, notwithstanding his means of buying health, he was frequently subjected.

It was sometime before he came to himself, when being weak and exhausted he fell into a sleep in which he remained several hours.

On awaking he was quite calm, and talked over the circumstances which had so ruffled him in the morning, to his wife who was sitting by his bed side, with composure. He blamed himself in part for his conduct, but would not agree with the old lady that his treatment to Charles Hargrove had been too severe. The fact is, Mrs. Clinton was not steeled against the claims of merit, and she would not oppose her husband by telling him he carried his prejudices too far. Before he was yet able to rise he requested the presence of Frederick and Louisa. He confessed he had given way too much to his feelings, reminded them of their dependence on his will, and concluded by requesting of them a promise that they would not marry in his life time without his consent.

'Father,' answered Louisa, 'it is not from a consciousness of dependence, but from a consideration of my duty of obedience that I am induced to say—I promise.'

'An example,' said the father turning to Frederick, 'worthy of imitation.' Frederick, whether he thought so or not, chose to remain silent; and the old man seeing his unwillingness, desired to be left alone.

The visit of Charles Hargrove, that had occasioned all this disturbance, was for the purpose of a conference with old Mr. Clinton in relation to the matter which Caroline had exposed, and which the father thought he had 'checked in the bud.' Charles had won the affection of Louisa, and had obtained her consent to their marriage provided her parents concurred—otherwise, it was a settled principle with her never to marry against their will. He was therefore, as may be readily supposed, made sufficiently acquainted with the true state of affairs; and he concluded to lose no more time than was necessary by remaining in F.

For persons to be compelled to read the bonds of friendship that have connected them with those of congenial spirits, is often times the cause of regret; but to be removed by a seeming fatality from all that they value most dear on earth, from those with whom they are united by a more sincere, pure and sacred feeling than that of friendship, would indeed be insupportable, but for the hope, the consoling, the heaven born hope, (which ever shows a lucid spot in the blackest cloud of adversity) that they shall meet again. Charles sought an interview with his friend Frederick, made him the bearer of a letter to Louisa, in which he hinted at the destiny which seems to mark out the lover's course—spoke of the pleasures of anticipation—and took an affectionate farewell. In a short time he was gone from F———

CHAPTER VII

The swift revolving wheels of time had borne many whose eyes had beamed with the fire of youth, as well as those in whom the wrinkled brow and snowy locks betokened age, to the end of mortality; and those who had survived of the personages of this narrative, four years onward to the termination of the common tour of life. Many important changes had occurred. Henry Seyton and Caroline Clinton—the *old belle of F———*, and aged twenty four, had been long since married, and still enjoyed the extreme felicity, in virtue of her wealth, of moving in the '*first circle*.' Old Mr. Clinton, who was so joyous and merry on the occasion as to observe he felt like a young man again, was shortly after attacked with another fit of epilepsy, from which he never recovered; and although on his death bed he released his children from all promises in relation to their marriage, still advised and tried to explain the necessity of making fortune a governing motive.

The favorable termination of the law suit, placed Mrs. Seyton in possession of a very large estate; and Helen, faithful to her pledge, had bestowed her hand to one of the most noble and now happiest of men.

'My dear,' said Mrs. Clinton one day to Louisa, 'would it not be better if you were to forget Charles Hargrove and encourage Mr. Trenton? I doubt not but he is dead, or surely ere this he would have written to Frederick as he promised. But I speak not to advise.'

'Mother,' replied Louisa, 'I desire not, and expect never to marry.'

'It gives me much concern,' returned Mrs. Clinton, 'to see your health so impaired. I am sure travelling would be of service to you, and I am very anxious to take a trip somewhere;—and as soon as Frederick and Helen are ready we shall set off.' Ere long they had commenced their journey.

Does the reader wish to learn something of Charles Hargrove? He was not dead, as was supposed by some and feared by others. After leaving F——— he had removed to the far west, but not liking the manners of the people, he went from thence to the south; where his talents soon brought him into notice, and he had become a distinguished member of his profession. He had also, from speculating in land, accumulated a considerable amount of valuable property—and his good qualities and generous disposition had made him respected by all who knew him. But amid these prosperous circumstances, he had not forgotten his old friends in F. He longed to see them; but the obstrusive idea, from his letters remaining unanswered, that his name had been stricken from the tablet of their memories, gave him a little uneasiness, and made him hesitate for some time whether to undertake a journey which he had often contemplated.

As there is in the human system a sympathy between different organs however remotely situated; as there is an undefinable principle called attraction, which regulates the planets in their orbits, which impels bodies towards each other; so there is a sympathy, a principle of an attracting influence, a metaphysical somesomething, which operates upon, and is mutually exerted between souls of a kindred nature.

It was late one evening in July, as the stage coach rattled through the streets of W——— in the interior of Va. without occasioning the usual stir among the villagers, owing to their having been lost to common concerns by being buried in forgetful sleep. Arriving at the hotel, the passengers, wearied and fatigued with travelling, quickly exchanged the narrow and unsteady limits of the stage, for a more comfortable resting place; and soon oblivion's veil was drawn between them too, and the varying scenes of life.

It was the hour of midnight. Not a sound was heard to disturb the unconscious inhabitats of W. or interrupt the general silence of nature. All slept. When suddenly the wakening and alarming cry of fire! fire! broke upon the ear, and in a little time all was noise and uproar! Our travellers were aroused by servants running to the different apartments of the house to apprise them of their danger; who lost no time in making their escape, and directed by the bright reflection of the fire, found their way into the street, and mixed with the crowd. Here they discovered, that part of the roof of the hotel, in which but half an hour ago they were quietly asleep, was in a blaze! Reader, did you ever witness a destructive fire in a village at night, where the inhabitants are without the means of arresting its progress? Then have you an idea of the consternation, the alarm which was depicted on the countenances, and marked the actions of the citizens of W. on the present occasion; then can your imagination represent the long line of men, woman and children passing the bucket from one to another in a feeble effort to extinguish the flames, which mocked at their vain attempts. The writer was present at the scene he is describing, and never can he forget its awful grandeur! All nature seemed to smile amidst the general gloom of the assemblage that had congregated together. Not a cloud obscured the cerulean arch way of heaven; the galaxy, the twinkling stars and silvery moon sent forth their pallid rays; while luckily not a stirring breeze wafted the dreaded blaze from its upward course.

The crowd were intently gazing on the burning pile; some were assisting the strangers, who had put up there in the evening, to find their way out—the last of whom were a gentlemen, two ladies and a child. All of the inmates were now supposed to be safe, when the cry of a female at a second story window for help! and the fanting ejaculation of 'my child!' from one of the woman mentioned, rendered once more all bustle and confusion. Ladders were about being hoisted and various other means resorted to, though the best of which seemed useless; to attempt a rescue by entering the almost tottering edifice, appeared little better than running voluntarily into the arms of death—yet it must be done, and not a moment was to be lost, every one of which threatened destruction to the unfortunate individual! At this crisis the gentleman who had charge of the ladies, committing them to the care of a physician (who was endeavoring to restore the one who had fainted,) darted through the crowd to her relief! But in this noble act he was preceded by one of the stage passengers, who catching up a loose cloak which lay on the ground with some baggage, drew it closely around him, and in an instant was lost to the sight of the astonished spectators. Every heart sickened at the fate which was supposed inevitable to them! A minute of fearful—trembling—breathless anxiety! But their feelings and shouts of joy can only be imagined, while the crash of falling pieces of timber which supported the roof, added to their impatience; when the men appeared at the door way, emerging from the dense and suffocating smoke, bearing in their arms, enveloped in the cloak, the senseless form of the object of their search! Assured of her safety, the stranger confided her to the care of his assistant, whom he supposed to be a relative, and mingled again in the crowd. As the early down sent its faint streaks of light over the scene, nothing remained but the brick walls of the burning fabric. In the morning, as the stranger was at breakfast at the only remaining tavern in W. a servant informed him, that the gentleman whose sister he had saved from the fire desired to see him. Having finished his meal and entered another room, it is needless to attempt to describe the surprise and delight occasioned by the meeting of the friends Frederick Clinton and Charles Hargrove.

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A week elapsed; and Frederick and his wife and interesting little boy, old Mrs. Clinton, and Louisa and Charles Hargrove, arrived at the Clinton residence in F. Louisa's health was much improved; mutual explantions with regard to miscarriage of letters and other matters took place; and in a month numerous cards of invitation were sent to the friends of the family—for what purpose, the reader is left to conjecture.

A neat Letter.—Gen. Scott, on a recent visit to Richmond, was honored with an invitation to a Public Dinner, which, however, was declined by him, in the following appropriate letter.

Richmond Feb. 15 1837.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive though you, on the part of many of my fellow citizens, an invitation to a public dinner, to be given me, as you are pleased to say, as a mark of continued personal regard, as well as of undiminished confidence in my gallantry and patriotism.

It would be impossible, gentlemen, for friendship to devise a more gratifying compliment. I am here, in the bosom of my native State, and at the private home of my family. In you, I recognise some of my dearest friends, and among you, two who were such at school and college. Your approbation, and that of your associates, would be a sufficient reward for the longest and most successful discharge of every duty belonging to any public station; but since I was last at home my endeavors in the field have fallen under official displeasure. A court has recently investigated the grounds of that displeasure, which I now feel myself at liberty to say originated in misapprehension. The result, however, is not yet officially known, but rests in the hands of the highest authority.

Under this circumstance, and bound as I am by the peculiar code of the army, as by that superadded courtesy which every good soldier ought to observe towards the Chief Magistrate of the Union, who is, at the same time, the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I feel that I ought not to accept the public honor which your partiality has tendered me. I therefore, most respectfully, decline your invitation;—but remain with the warmth of a fellow citizen,

Yours most truly,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs J. B. Harvie, B. Peyton, John Brockenbrough, P. N. Nicholas, James Lyons, J. McD. Moore, W. H. Roane

Public Notice has been given in the Official paper that the President's House will be open from one to three o'clock this day. The following paragraph accompanied the notice:

The Jackson Cheese.—The great cheese which was made an offering to Mr. Jefferson, as the most appropriate present which the farming class could tender to the President—the first who brought their influence to bear with its full and proper weight in the public administration—is outdone by the mammoth cheese which a patriotic citizen of New York (Col. Meecham) sent more than a year ago to President Jackson. The Jefferson cheese, presented by the citizens of Cheshire, Massachusetts, weighed seven hundred and fifty pounds. The New York present is nearly four feet in diameter, two feet thick, and weighs fourteen hundred pounds. It was transported through the State of New York with great parade to the place where it was shipped. It reached Washington accompanied with a splendidly painted emblematic envelope. We understand the President designs to offer this great cheese, which is finely flavored and in fine preservation, to his fellow-citizens who visit him on Wednesday next. Mr. Jefferson's cheese was the banquet of the east room in its unfinished state. The New York present will be served up in the hall of the President's mansion. *Globe.*

Singular Phenomenon.—Under the head of "curious and true," the St. Clair Gazette says: "Mr. Henry Levens, who has been a respectable citizen of Illinois for 40 years, in his 94th year exhibits the remarkable phenomenon of wearing an entire crop of new black hair, of luxuriant growth, instead of the thin gray locks which he had worn for the last 20 years. His eye sight has likewise been restored, being now capable of reading the finest kind of print with ease. He has also been supplied by nature with a good set of new teeth.

The Express mail rider at Baltimore was fined for rapid travelling within the city limits. An old lady on this occasion was run over and severely injured.

Congress.

IN SENATE—Monday, February 27.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The report made by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of Mexico, was called up by him.

Mr. WALKER objected to its consideration before the resolution he had notified on the subject of Texas was taken up.

After a struggle on this subject, the Senate determined that Mr. Buchanan's report should now be considered.

The resolution having been read,

Mr. CLAY expressed his concurrence in the resolution with which the report concluded, though not in all the reasoning in the body of the report. He considered the correspondence between the two governments as not making out a case either for immediate war or reprisals; but that it was proper to renew our demand for satisfaction and indemnity before the Senate should proceed to consider the ulterior measures which the honor and interest of the country should require.

As to Mr. Ellis's departure from Mexico, he deemed it a movement harsh, abrupt, and unnecessary. The delay which had occured was no greater than frequently occurred in diplomacy; and the reply of the Mexican Government to Mr. Ellis's demand was a temperate, dispassionate paper, in which some of our claims were admitted, while further information was said to be requisite in regard to others. Mr. C. thought it would have been better had our Charge remained; in which case, the intelligence would havereached him, and might have been officially communicated to Mexico, of the disposition, by our own Government, as to that question which had chiefly occasioned the offence taken by Mr. Gorostiza

Mr. C. condemned the publication of that minister's pamphlet in very strong terms: yet observed that such publications were not without precedent in the annals of our diplomacy. He referred, as one instance, to the publication, while our negotiations were pending at Ghent, and in a most critical situation, of all the correspondence of the American negotiators with their own Government and with the British commisioners. This had produced a great shock in the minds and feelings of the British negotiators, and it had been with difficulty that Mr. C. could explain the matter so as in any degree to remove the irritation which might have been fatal to the success of that negotiation. So Mr Pageot, the late and present French Charge des Affairs, had published the letter of the Duke de Broglie notwithstanding which he had been received by this Government, when again sent by his own. The publication, although irregular, had had no injurous effect, and there was every reason to believe that it had not been until some intimation, official or unofficial, was conveyed to the cost of France, that Mr Pageot's return would not be disagreeable to this Government, that the measure of his re-appointment had been ventured upon.

Mr BUCHANAN expressed his satisfaction that the Senator from Kentucky so nearly agreed with the residue of the committee in their report, and entirely as to the resoluuon they had recommended The justice of the remarks which he had made in relation to the withdrawal of Mr Ellis would be palpable, but for some circumstances in the case to which he had not adverted It must be remembered that Mr. Ellis's demand on the government of Mexico was not then made for the first time, but was only a consolidation of a number of preceding demands, intended to bring the dispute between the United States and Mexico to a point. From time to time as these injuries had been inflicted, redress had been demanded, but these applications had always been evaded by the Mexican government. The letter of Mr Ellis was only a summing up of these grievances: and that government ought to have been prepared to yield us prompt redress. He thought Mr. Ellis had strictly obeyed his instructions: but he would not now enter into any debate on that subject.

There was one other point on which he should not have said a word, but for an article in a morning paper, coming from a source which seemed to render it necessary. The extreme delicacy of of Congress ordering contingent reprisals against a foreign Power was obvious.—He would not, indeed, say that cases might not occur which would render it proper; but they must be extreme cases. Unless there was an immediate and pressing necessity for redress, it was always best to have the opinion of Congress on all the facts, rather than that of the President alone.

The committee had not deemed such a measure to be politic at this time. They knew that Gen. Santa Anna, whose life had been justly forfeited, but had been restored to him by the magnanimity of the government of Texas, had arrived at the capitol; that he had been sent home in a government vessel of the United States; and that there was every reason to believe that his arrival would be hailed by the Mexicans with joy, and that he would shortly be restored to the Presidency of the Republic. Under such circumstances, it was not unreasonable to hope that he would be disposed to render to this country the justice which was due; and that, therefore, it would not be expedient to authorize any decisive measures of a hostile character. Again: The unanimous opinion of the committee had been that the 34th article of our treaty with Mexico did require that a new demand should be made by this government before any hostile measure should be resorted to. To go through the necessary forms under that article would take much time. Probably this business would not be completed until within two or three months previous to the commencement of another session of Congress; they therefore thought it best to let the question lie over for this brief space.

[Mr. B. here read the article of the treaty.]

He thought the United States could not dispense with the condition of a previous demand substantiated by proof. And, although this did not apply to insults on the American flag, or to the outrageous treatment of our Consuls in Mexican ports, yet it did certainly embrace all cases of individual claims. It was therefore better to defer action until time had been allowed to collect the proof requisite, and to make the demand in the most solemn form. When this had been done, if some great change of circumstances did not occur, Mr. B. should think that the justice due to our injured citizens and the honor of the American flag would require Congress to adopt prompt and immediate measures for redress.

That no demand had hitherto been made, in conformity with the treaty, must be apparent to all those who had read the correspondence. Under it there must be a statement of the injuries and damages we had sustained; and this must be verified by competent proof, before we could resort to war or reprisals.—Our Government must be the judge, in the first instance, of the cases requiring redress; and they must then be presented to the Mexican Government in the required form.

This provision of the treaty was a peculiar one; but it was not the less obligatory upon us on that account. We had agreed that we would neither resort to war nor to reprisals, until we had previously complied with it, so far as it was applicable.

When Mr. Buchanan concluded, the question was taken on agreeing to the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Knight, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Page, Parker, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Spence, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Wright —46

So it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate concur in opinion with the President of the United States that another demand ought to be made for the redress of our grievances from the Mexican Government, the mode and manner of which under the 34th article of the treaty, so far as it may be applicable, are properly confided to his discretion. They cannot doubt, from the justice of our claims, that this demand will result in speedy redress; but should they be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, a state of things will then have occurred which will make it the imperative duty of Congress promptly to consider what further measures may be required by the honor of the nation and the rights of our injured fellow citizens.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 17th ult. in noticing the late message of the President upon our relations with Mexico, concludes as follows—

"War is really not intended, and our merchants, who are largely interested in the Mexican trade, need be under no apprehensions. The belligerent tone of the message is merely a *ruse de guerre* to have a specific effect. Santa Ana no doubt understands it, and perhaps proposed it himself prior to his departure from Washington.

"The scheme is a good one, the plot well devised and 'set down,' as Hamlet would say, 'with as much modesty as cunning,' and, on the part of the two great stars concerned in the performance, will most likely be well sustained. Gen. Santa Ana is sent home, and after him is to follow a demand for satisfaction both for injuries sustained by our Government and for claims due to our citizens, all the terrors of war being at the same time denounced in case of a refusal to make instantaneous reparation; then, while the prostrate and defenceless ally, amazed and terrified at the prospects before her, is perplexed as to the means of extricating herself, her wily chief *will propose the surrender of Texas* as the only means of appeasing the fierce anger of the potent neighbor, and the pennyless bankrupt will greedily catch at this means of escaping from the horrors which hang over her."

The New York Evening Star says—"One of the signers of the paper calling a meeting in the Park last Monday, to put down rents, &c. has a store which rented for $600 last year. This year the rent has been *raised* to $1100, and taken!!"

Internal Improvement.

Charleston, January 26

To Gen Robert Y. Hayne, President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company

SIR:—I respectfully report to you for the information of the stockholders of the company over whom you preside, the result of my mission entrusted to me under their resolutions, adopted at Columbia on the 20th December last.

The chief object of this mission was to procure the co-operation of the State of North Carolina in the grant of Banking Privileges to the Stockholders, just enacted by the Legislature of this State.—This grant expressly required the concurrence of the State of North Carolina, and as it was deemed essential to the success of the Rail Road, I lost no time in repairing to Raleigh where the Legislature of North Carolina was then in session. The subject was immediately submitted to their consideration, and explanations thereon were received with great courtesy and attention. The public journals have already detailed the subsequent proceedings of the Legislature. They eventually passed an act granting the Bank Charter, in substantially the same terms as it passed the Legislature of South Carolina. The amendments which they have added, are herewith submitted, and will presently be analysed. They will be found to be almost, if not wholly immaterial to the interests of the Stockholders.

It is difficult for any one on the spot to conceive adequately the embarrassments and oppisition which this measure encountered at every step. I allude to them now merely to show the extent of obligation under which we all are to the friends of the enterprize in North Carolina. It is entirely owing to their zeal and ability that success was eventually achieved. Fixing a steady eye upon the advantages to their country, which their segacity saw in this measure, they sustained it throughout with firmness and ardour. To their zeal and activity, particularly Gov. Swain, the distiguished Champion of Internal Improvements in North Carolina, and the Chief Delegate from that State to the Knoxville Convention, most of what has been obtained is due. The Representatives from the Western Counties, especially Messrs. Carson, Morehead, Hoke and Dorson, have entitled their section to most favorable consideration in the location of a route, by their strenuous and united support: and if I may be permitted to pay a just tribute to disinterested and independent public virtue, I would beg leave to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which Mr. Speaker Waddell and Mr. Bryan of the Senate, and Messrs Graham and Moore of the House lent their efforts to the cause. The final success of this great work will reap for these gentlemen the brilliant reward of having created a new era in the history of their country.

The following are the amendments which have been added to the Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina:

1 After the Rail Road shall be completed the Bank is to issue no Notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

2. The Branch in North Carolina is to be located West of the Catawba River, and its Capital is not to exceed one million of dollars. This location would in all probability have been adopted by the Company as a matter of course; and the amount of capital it is conceived will be found fully adequate to all the purposes of a Branch in North Carolina; especially when it is considered that the Branch of the United States Bank formerly located in South Carolina, had a capital of but one half a million more. It was thought too that if another branch or a larger capital should hereafter be found advantageous to the Stockholders, the very increase of business and progress of the Railroad, which would make it advantageous to them, would induce the people of North Carolina to ask for the change.

3. The State reserves the right of interposing a tax not exceeding ½ per cent. upon the capital employed in North Carolina; but no tax is to be laid until the Road is finished, and until six per cent. per annum is realized by the Stockholders upon their whole investions for the entire period during which they may have been out of the use of their money. This amendment was necessary to preserve equality among the Banks in North Carolina. They all pay an annual tax of ½ per cent. and it was thought that after the Stockholders had been made whole and the Road finished, this Bank should stand upon the same footing with the rest. For the same reason the 26th section of the Charter (which makes the Notes a tender at State Treasury) was stricken out, there being no such clause in other Bank Charters.

4 Counterfeiting the Notes of the Bank is made a crime, and subject to the usual punishment of forgery.

5. The Legislature of North Carolina may, whenever a forfeiture of the Charter has been incurred, order proceedings to be instituted against the Bank, for a trial of the matter before the Courts, reserving to each party the rights of trial by jury, and of appeal to the Supreme Court; and in case of judgment against the Bank, the Court may appoint Receivers to collect and pay its debts and distribute the surplus among the stockholders. This clause is nothing more than a special repetition of the general law applicable to all corporations.

6. None but citizens of the U. States are allowed to vote at meetings of the Stockholders. The only effect of this clause will be, to give the management to citizens of the United States; a thing which would take place without the amendment.

7. In case of an over-subscription, preference is to be given to the citizens of those States which grant the Charter.

8. Other Banks are restrained from subscribing to the Stock of his Bank.

Another subject submitted to the North Carolina Legislature, was the act passed by this State, to amend the Charter of the Rail Road Company. The object of this act was to give corporate existence to the Company in the three States, of Tennessee, North and South Carolina alone; in case Kentucky should not relinquish certain conditions imposed by her. If Kentucky should release these conditions, this amendment will be unnecessary. To this amendment the Legislature of North Carolina added an amendment, which was then much more important than subsequent events have now made it. It provides, that the Rail Road shall pass up the French Broad, and shall cross the Blue Ridge East of the Butt Mountain, into Rutherford county.

The gentlemen who insisted on this amendment, were well acquainted with the locality, and affirmed that it would leave open all the routes which would be found practicable or desirable. In one respect, their declarations have been verified by the adoption of the French Broad Route by the Company. But I was well aware of the inexpediency of legislating upon the route, and urged that it should be left to the Engineers and to future examination. At all events, I insisted that the Gap Creek rout over the Saluda Mountain should be left open. But it was stated in reply, that great sensation had been created in North Carolina, by a proposition to turn the Road through the extreme western point of the State; that the Western Counties had ever been the warm friends of the Road,—that their zealous support of the Bank Charter entitled them to some consideration, and that unless the Road crossed into Rutherford, they would be entirely excluded from all participation in its benfits—that what they asked would be found consistent with the true interests of the Company, and that in proof of their confidence in the justice of their views and in the liberality of the Company, they did not insist upon this amendment as a condition of the Bank Charter, but merely added it as a clause to an act which the company may accept or decline. Under these circumstances, no doubt when this matter is to be decided, full consideration will be given to the feelings and interests of this very interesting section, and to the zealous and valuable services of the Representatives in promoting this great enterprize

It is incumbent on me, however, to bring to your notice, that although this amendment, if accepted, will preclude the routes West of the Butt Mountain, yet the necessity of its acceptance is very much relieved by the passage of the 29th section of the Bank Charter. Indeed, it may be affirmed that if the great public interests involved in this matter should render it advisable to take the Gap Creek or Saluda Gap Route, it is yet at the option of the Company to do so, and if they should find reasons to countervail the very strong claims above referred to, they can yet yield to them. In other words the location of the Road is yet within the power of the Company, and nothing which is yet done prevents their yielding a just weight to all the various views which may be offered, and in finally selecting the *best route for the Road*, a selection (be it where it may,) in which every true friend of the project will eventually concur.

I have the honer to be, with much respect, your most obedient serv't

C. G. MEMMINGER.

GLORIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Whigs of the Legislature of New York are a curious set of wags, and although in a small minority, the way they bore 'the party' is 'a caution,' as Davy Crockett says. Recently resolutions were introduced glorifying Gen. Jackson and his administration. They of course gave rise to debate, in the course of which one of the Whigs offered the following additional resolution—

Resolved, That General Jackson's delineation of the character of a patriot President, in his celebrated letter to Mr. Monroe, and his recommendation to the latter, in filling the various offices of the government, to make his selection of candidates from the best talents and character of the country, without distinction of party, and thus, by destroying the hydra party spirit, to become, instead of the President of a faction, the President of the whole country, were as wise as they were patriotic, and only required the sanction of his own high example to give them full and salutary effect.

As the clerk read it, 'the party' turned and twisted like an anaconda, and a dead silence ensued. At length, one of them rose and moved that it be laid on the table, which was carried

Another Whig then rose and offered a resolution as follows—

Resolved, That Gen. Jackson's Executive recommendation in favor of limiting the Presidential term to four years, was sound in principle, and should be carried out in practice.

The poor fellows were again struck dumb, and some minutes passed before they could rally, and then the resolution was laid on the table.

Another Whig then rose, and after expressing his surprise at the opposition manifested by the 'party' to Gen Jackson's recommendations, concluded by offering a resolution, as follows, for which he anticipated a unanimous vote—

Resolved, That Gen. Andrew Jackson, in predicting that when members of Congress obtained appointments to office in the National Government, '*corruption would be the order of the day*,' showed himself as much a prophet as a patriot.

The reading of this resolve made them twist like a wounded snake, and instantly it was laid on the table by a party vote.

Mr. Selby then rose and said, that, as the house seemed disposed to render its homage to General Jackson, he anticipated a unanimous vote in favor of a motion which rescues his reputation from the reproach of the Albany Argus, and with that view he submitted the following resolution—

Resolved, That the State Printer, in asserting that General Jackson did '*not possess one feeling in common with the Republican party*,' either utterly misapprehended or grossly misrepresented the principles and character of our venerable President.

The effect on the countenance of the editor of the Argus, when this resolution was read, 'may be imagined, but cannot be described;' and the Regency, the former vilifiers of General Jackson, writhed as if they had been cut to the back bone. The resolution was, however, laid on the table, and the censure of the Albany Argus remains '*unexpunged*.'

The previous question was at this point called, and the resolutions were passed, by the party.

Mr. Patterson then rose, and after remarking that it was manifest that the Regency received all the 'spoils' of victory, it was proper that they should perform some service. None, he supposed, could be more agreeable to them than to perform a service under the resolutions just passed, and he therefore proposed the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Governor of this state, having other constitutional duties to perform, with which the execution of the commission conferred by the resolutions just passed may interfere, be discharged from that duty, and that the Albany Regency be requested to perform the services.

The resolution was, however, laid on the table, and the members adjourned. 'The party' resolved never again to introduce resolutions glorifying the President. *Baltimore Chronicle.*

VICE PRESIDENCY—OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS.

In the election of Vice President, the following Senators, representing States that voted against Dick Johson, voted for that chaste personage: Grundy, of Tennessee; Cuthbert and King, of Georgia; Morris, of Ohio; and Tipton and Hendricks, of Indiana. These are vociferous Democrats, and profess to regard obedience to the people's wishes as the first duty of a public servant. Their conduct, in this particular, furnishes another striking illustration of the sincerity of their professions. We recommend it to the consideration of the 'dear people.'

The Virginia Senators, too, might be enumerated among those who have voted against the wishes of their constituents. The people of Virginia expressly, at the polls, repudiated the knight of the 'Great Crossings.' Their fastidiousness, however, appeared to us, at the time, uncalled-for and excessive, seeing the gusto with which they swallowed the executive pet; it seems that Messrs. Rives and Parker viewed their conduct in the same light, and have accordingly disregarded the implied instructions it conveyed, and have voted to elevate the practical amalgamator to the Presidency of the Senate, and contingently to that of the Union.

The time has been when we thought we could relish the predicament of the "Little Expunger;" enjoy his inquietude at being compelled to vote for the man who had "Ruckerized" him; but that time is passed. Since Benton has passed his scathing iron over the conscience and sense of shame of the "Little Expunger," and reduced him beneath his own degraded level, he gulps down disgrace without emotion, and of course, whilst he does it, excites in the beholder no other feelings than those of contempt and disgust.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, and Mr. Black, of Mississippi, both Whigs, but representing Tory States, manifested their regard for the great principle of instructions, by sacrificing their individual wishes and voting the sentiments of their constituents. Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, was the only Tory Senator who heeded the voice of his people.

Had the eight Senators first mentioned regarded the votes of their States, it would have occasioned a difference in the result, of 16; which, added to Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, and White, who did not vote, would have defeated R. M. Johnson by a large majority, and saved the Senate

and the country the disgrace of his elevation. As it is, however, it is obvious that he, like his patron, Van Buren, is elected by a minority of the American people. *Rich. Whig.*

A rumor was circulated in our town yesterday not a little extraordinary in its character. Dan Cupid or Madam Philanthopy having made a lodgment in the breast of a dame of about 28 winters, living in the neighborhood of Halifax, N. C. impelled her to quit her relatives, and start as a *gentleman* on a pilgrimage with the object of her attachment, a veritable negro. A horse and cart were immediately pressed to further this design, and onward the confiding pair wended their way, happy as the prospect of the near realization of their hopes could render them. Things turned out much to their mutual satisfactiou until they reached Norfolk. Here some difficulty arose in acting out the relationship between master and his man. Sambo was incautious and talked mysteriously. His protector was incombered with the horse and cart, and made a very silly offer of them for a sum grossly unequal to their worth. Something was evidently rotten in the state of Denmark. The police smelt a rat, and one of them on entering the room yesterday morning discovered a profusion of locks clustering around the shoulders of the kind gentleman. The secret was soon out and the adventurous couple were as quickly in jail. The design disclosed was to take the negro on to New York and there to set him free. Such disinterestedness, however, is not much credited by some, as circumstances are said to have transpired which indicated an intention to subject him to bondage of another sort.

This is a miserable affair, which must forcibly strike the attention of our northern brethren, and teach them if they are not already taught, the ruinous tendency of their miscalled philanthropy. We knew the quizzing mania was at its highest and were at first loth to credit it, but we have heard the story from so many sources that there is little doubt of its truth. *Portsmouth Times.*

Capital Punishment in New Hampshire.—Among the important acts passed at the recent session of the Legislature of this State, is one calculated to diminish the frequency of Capital Punishments.—It divides all cases of murder into classes—of the first and second degrees.—Under the first are included all murders effected by poison, starvation, torture, lying in wait, or committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any robbery, rape, arson, or burglary, and all other species of deliberate and premeditated killing, at the discretion of the Jury—that to murder under any of the foregoing circumstances may be declared by the jury to be of the first degree, and be punished by death. All other kinds of murder are to be reckoned of the second degree, and to be punished, as is also the crime of treason, by solitary imprisonment, not exceeding three years, and hard labor for life—the convict to be considered civilly dead from and after sentence is pronounced against him, so that matrimonial and all other contracts to which he is a party are to be dissolved, his estate administered upon, &c. It further provides, that hereafter all executions shall take place within the walls or enclosed yard of the prison in the county where the persons have been convicted, to be attended only by a definite number of individuals, including the Sheriff and other officers.

American Silk.—We have within this week had an opportunity of seeing some beautiful specimens of Sewing Silk, from the incorporated establishment of Samuel Whitmarsh, Esq. of Northampton, Mass. on Connecticut river. He has, we are informed, just commenced the manufacture of Sewing Silk, Silk Vestings, and other Silk fabrics. Three hundred acres of ground are attached to the company's works, and about one hundred thousand Chinese mulberry trees are now growing there, and another season they will be multiplied to half a million. They then will be able to feed about four millions of worms. It is said to be already the most extensive and well regulated silk company in the Union, and in the course of two years will manufacture silk fabrics to the amount of $100.000 annually from the raw material, most of that raw material created from worms on the spot. The texture of the silk is equal to the Italian, and the ladies pronounce it not inferior in heaviness and smoothness, the defect of the latter, a great fault heretofore, with American Sewing Silk. *National Intelligencer.*

Unclaimed Baggage.—The New York Legislature have a bill under consideration to dispose of the unclaimed baggage at different steamboat and stage offices throughout the State. It appears that there are some hundreds of trunks remaining unclaimed in the city of New York; and in Utica and Buffalo there are whole lofts stored with unclaimed baggage which has been collecting there for fifteen years.

Dinner to Gov. Dudley.—A dinner was given to Gov. Dudley, by the citizens of Wilmington, on the 10th ult. No party feeling was manifested on the occasion, and the affair was highly creditable to all the parties concerned. *Standard.*

TILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, March 2.

In consequence of the press of other work which could not be postponed, we have been under the necessity of delaying the publication of this number of the Recorder. The time we shall endeavor to redeem in a week or two.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications, being under consideration in the House of Representatives, a section was added on motion of Mr. Bell, which provides for a distribution of the surplus revenue which may remain in the treasury on the first of January next. in the same manner as provided for in the act of the last session. Thus amended the bill passed, and was sent to the Senate.

The bill being taken up in the Senate, the section providing for a distribution of the surplus produced a long and animated debate, and the section was finally stricken out, by a vote of 26 to 19—Messrs. Brown and Strange of our state voting for striking out.

The bill then again went to the House; but what will be its ultimate fate is yet doubtful.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1837.

After having employed seven days in examination of witnesses, in the case of the contempt of its authority by a witness summoned before one of its committees, the House of Representatives, as our readers were informed in our last, broke off in the midst of their inquiries, and discharged the accused, free of censure, and yet not exculpated. Without entering now into the merit of these extraordinary proceedings, it may be remarked, we suppose, without offence, that the House ought not to have brought Mr. Whitney to its bar unless with the intention to vindicate, in one way or other, its lawful authority in the matter. The effect of the late proceeding must be to lessen the respect paid to its mandates; and they may hereafter come to be obeyed only by those who have no objection to them. *Nat. Int.*

Raleigh and Columbia Rail-Road.—A meeting was held in this city on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting effective measures for prosecting the Rail Road from this city to the South Carolina line, through Moore and Richmond counties—a charter for which was granted by the last Legislature. About eighty thousand dollars were promptly subscribed, and we have no doubt that the subscription, in a few days, will reach $100.000. This is a very handsome subscription indeed, considering that our citizens had previously invested more than $200.000 in the Gaston Rail Road. It proves that we have an energy to carry on works of useful improvement, which is not to be palsied by the cold neglect of the Legislature. *Raleigh Register.*

FROM FLORIDA.

The Government paper of yesterday contains an official letter from General Jesup, embodying substantially the information which had previously reached us through private channels, and of which our readers are already in possession, such as the meeting with Jumper and Alligator, &c., and the agreement of the Indians to meet the General at Fort Dade on the 18th instant. The issue of that meeting, we trust, will be a termination to the scenes which have, for the last fifteen months, alternately distressed and disgusted the country; which have cost the lives of many gallant soldiers and chivalrous citizens, not to speak of other painful consequences, with scarcely a single consoling or redeeming circumstance. We shall hear the result of the conference in a few days.

General Jesup's letter encloses one from Col. Henderson, of the Marines, commanding a party of Alabama volunteers and mounted marines, giving an account of their operations, which Gen. J. entirely approves.

The following closing paragraphs of General Jesup's despatch should be attentively read:

"Every department and every individual has fulfilled my utmost expectations, and nothing necessary to be done has been left undone.

"As an act of justice to all of my predecessors in command, I consider it my duty to say that the difficulties attending military operations in this country can be properly appreciated only by those acquainted with them. I have had advantages which neither of them possessed, in better preparations and more abundant supplies; and I found it impossible to operate with any prospect of success until I had established a line of depots across the country.

"This is a service which no man would seek with any other view than the mere performance of his duty; distinction or increase of reputation is out of the question; and the difficulties are such, that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and the best established reputation be lost without a fault.

"If I have at any time said aught in disparagement of the operations of others in Florida, either verbally or in writing, officially or unofficially, knowing the country as I now know it, I consider myself bound as a man of honor solemnly to retract it." *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter received in Philadelphia from a friend and intelligent gentleman of the western border of Arkansas, dated Jan. 17:

"The apprehension that existed a short time since of a difficulty arising among the Creeks on account of the right of *rulership* between "A-poth-le-ho la and McIntosh, has subsided, and I hope forever.

"Fourteen thousand Creeks have arrived in this country within this winter, and their condition is most horrible. Those who have reached their new country are without any kind of shelter, having not yet had time to build; and the condition of several thousand yet on the road is still worse. They are almost naked, and are without shoes, and in this condition they are driven on by the contractors through all kinds of weather, just as if they were *hogs*. The snow within the last ten days has been as much as eight inches deep, and they are hurried on through it; the women and children frequently making the most heartrending cries with hunger and cold."

Nat. Gaz.

Court of Inquiry.—The Frederick Herald of Saturday says—

We understand that it is probable this court will adjourn to day—and that they will return their opinion to the President in substance the same as it was before. The opinion on Maj. Gen. Gaines's case we have not yet heard. It is supposed that the decision will be laid before President Van Buren, as General Jackson's term has now so nearly expired, as scarcely to give him time to act.

SUPREME COURT.

Gaston J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Loftin, from Lenoir, affirming the proceedings below.

Also in the case of Alston v. Hamlin, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Hicks v. Hicks *et al.* in Equity, from Caswell, decree for plaintiff.

Also in the case of the State v. Tisdale, from Nash, affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Falls *et al.* v. Birchett *et al.* in Equity, from Lincoln, affirming the order appealed from.

Also in the case of Webb v. Dunn, adm'r. in Equity, from Wake; report set aside and another account ordered.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Brown v. Brown, in Equity, from Wake; bill dismissed.

Also in the case of Clapp *et al.* v. Fogleman, in Equity, from Guilford; affirming the decree below.

Also in the case of Harris, ex'r. v. Horner, in Equity, from Orange; ordering an account.

Also in the case of Nisbitt v. Stewart, ex'x from Iredell; affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of the State Bank v. Robards, from Wake, affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of Sikes *et al.* v. Bas night, from Tyrell; new trial granted.

Gaston J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Benton, from Sapson; declaring that there is no error in the judgment below.

Also in the case of McDonnell, ex'x. v. Morehead *et al.* in Equity, from Rockingham; bill dismissed.

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Pugh *et al.* v Wheeler *et al.* from Guilford, affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of Thompson, adm'r. v Todd, from Onslow, affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of the State Bank v Justices of Tyrrell, from Chowan, ordering a *venire de novo*.

Also in the case of Doe. *ex dem.* Testerman and wife v Poe, from Ashe, affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of Brittain v Howell, from Buncombe, affirming the order below.

Also in the case of McKay v Williams, in Equity, from Cumberland, leave granted the plaintiff to have an account, injunction dissolved in part.

Also in the case of Whittington v Whittington, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Doe *ex dem.* Ingram v Kirby *et al.* from Anson, new trial ordered.

Also in the case of K. J. Sims *et al.* v B. Sims *et al.* in Equity, from Wake, decree for plantiffs.

Also in the case of Walker v Vick, from Nash, new trial ordered.

Also in the case of Eason v Dixon, from Onslow, new trial granted.

Also in the case of Smith v Young, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Knight *et al.* v Leak *et al.* from Anson, affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of Knight *et al.* v Wall, from Anson, affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of Knight *et al.* v Leak, from Anson, affirming the judgment below.

Also in the case of Neely v Torain, in Equity, from Caswell, decree for plaintiff.

Methodist Conference.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its labors at Petersburg, on Monday the 20th ult. after a session of twelve days. Bishop Waugh of Baltimore, presided.

The Conference has been divided, the Roanoke River being the dividing line.

The following is a list of the appointments for the present year.

Virginia Conference.

RICHMOND DISTRICT.

H. B. Cowles, P. E.

Richmond. { *Trinity;* W A Smith, L M Lee, Superintendant. *Shocka Hill;* A. Dibrell.
New Kent; To be supplied.
Williamsburg & Hampton; J. W. Hunnicutt.
Gloucester; J. W. White.
King & Queen; Joshua Leigh.
Essex; Joseph Lear.
Caroline; Robert Scott.
Hanover; H. W. Kelley.

CHARLOTTESVILLE DISTRICT.

Joseph Carson, P. E.

Charlottesville; R C Jones.
Albemarle; John W Halstead.
Scottsville; Vernon Eskridge, Sup.
Columbia; Joseph A Brown.
Louisa; Wm. H. Starr.
Spottsylvania; Jesse Powers.
Culpepper; C M Schroffe.
Rappahannock; J D Cowling.
Orange; David Wood.

LYNCHBURG DISTRICT.

Abram Penn, P. E.

Lynchburg; James McDonald.
Bedford; John R Bennett.
Campbell; B R Duval.
Charlotte; J C Tinsley.
Prince Edward; John W. Childs.
Cumberland; B E Gibson.
Buckingham; G W S Harper.
Amherst; R G Bass.

PETERSBURG DISTRICT.

L. Skidmore, P. E.

Petersburg; Thomas Crowder.
Chesterfield; G A Baine.
Amelia; G W Nolley.
Mecklenburg; S T Moorman, J Michaels.
College station; W B Rowzie.
Brunswick; John Kerr.
Greensville; S W Jones, James McAden.
Meherrin; James M Lewis.
Sussex; Isaac M Arnold.
Ebenezer; George Mahood.
Stephen Olin, President of Randolph Macon College.
Edward D Sims, Professor of English Literature and Hebrew, R M College.
John Early, Agent R M College.

NORFOLK DISTRICT.

Caleb Leach, P. E.

Norfolk; D S Doggett.
Portsmouth; Wm I Waller.
Princess Ann; Henry D Wood.
Camden; G W Kesee.
Edenton; B B Miles.
Murfreesborough; K Adams.
Gates; J P Owen.
Elizabeth City; J A Reddick.
Suffolk; R E Watkins.
Smithfield; James N Winfree.
Currituck mission; James M Darden.
Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent.
David Fisher, transferred to Missouri Conference.
Isaac Haines, transferred to Illinois Conference.
Virginia Conference to hold its next session in Richmond, February 84 1838.

North Carolina Conference.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

H. G. Leigh, P. E.

Raleigh city; Edward Wadsworth.
Raleigh circuit; John E Edwards, B T Blake, Sup.
Tar River; W E Pell, T R Brame, Sup.
Granville; Henry Speck.
Hillsborough; Addison M. Lea.
Chatham, T Garrard.
Haw River; Wm Carter.
Pittsborough; T S Campbell.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.

James Jameson, P. E.

Newbern; G W Langhorn.
Snow Hill; D Culbreth.
Duplin; J M Boatright.
Samson; J T Sinclair.
Topsail Inlet; W S Colson.
Trent; R C Maynard.
Newport; John B Corn.
Straits; W McMasters.
Beaufort; J E Joiner.

ROANOKE DISTRICT.

R. J. Carson, P. E.

Roanoke; Wm Compton.
Pitt; Chapel Featherston.
Neuse, W Wood.
Washington; R P Babb.
Mattamuskeet; W W Kone.
Portsmouth & Ocracoke; W M Jordan.
Washington Station, Joseph H Davis.
Plymouth; Samuel Pearce.
Tarborough; Alfred Morman.

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

Moses Brock, P. E.

Danville & Milton, John Hank.
Pittsylvania; J A Miller.
Banister, Joseph Goodman.
Franklin; W W Albea.
Rockingham; D B Nicholson.
Guilford, Thomas Barnum.
Greensborough; James Purvis.
Caswell; Peter Doub.
Person Wm Closs.
Leasburg Academy; Lorenzo Lee.
Samuel S Bryant, Agent for Greensborough Female Collegiate Institute.
Robert O Burton, Agent for Randolph Macon College.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.

James Reid, P. E.

Salisbury; William Johnson.
Davidson; H H Trippett.
Randolph; Thomas Jones.
Stokes; Joshua Bethell.
Patrick; C P Moorman.
Surry; T M Sharpe.
Wilkes; S B Bumpass.
Iredell; John Lewis.
Mocksville; W Anderson.

The North Carolina Conference will hold its session at Greensborough, on the 31st of January 1838.

The Paris Sun says—"The diplomatic dinner the day before yesterday at Court, was given in honor of the arrival of General Cass, the new Envoy of the United States. The King had a long conversation with him in English, as Mr. Cass does not speak French.

Horrible!!—We have received information from a credible source, that a Mrs. Mofft, wife of Calvin Moffit, of Bethel, in this county, beat with rods her only child, a little girl five years old, to such a degree, as to cause her death in twelve hours. It appears that the inhuman mother was hearing the child read, and because she did not pronounce the word *decay* properly, the rod was resorted to. On a post mortem examination the whole body was found beaten to a jelly. The more than savage mother is under bonds of one *thousand dollars* to appear and answer to the laws for the offence. *Vermont Courier.*

Cure for Drunkenness.—A man in Maryland, notoriously addicted to this vice, hearing an uproar in his kitchen one evening, had the curiosity to step without noise to the door, to hear what was the matter; when he beheld his servants indulging in the most unbounded roars of laughter at a couple of his negro boys, who were mimicking him in his drunken fits; showing how he realed and staggered; how he looked and nodded, and hiccuped, and tumbled. The picture which these children of nature drew of him, and which filled the rest with so much merriment, struck him so forcibly that he became a perfectly sober man, to the unspeakable joy of his wife and children.

Phil. Sat. News.

The Carlist official Journal, the Gazette d'Onate, says that Don Carlos is confined to his bed by an indisposition, of a nature so serious as to cause much uneasiness.

The Switzerland Gazette Universal says, on authority which it respected, that at the commencement of 1837 the German powers were to commence a blockade of the Swiss cantons, on account of the alleged non-execution of the conclusion.

The trial of Meunier was expected to commence on the 15th of February—The trial of the persons implicated in the Strasburg affair, were to commence on the 6th ultimo.

The Portuguese government have issued a decree, prohibiting the importation or exportation of slaves, by sea or land, in all the Portuguese dominions without exception, under very severe penalties.

The Mexican Minister at Madrid, has officially communicated to the Spanish government, that the ports of Mexico are open to the admission of Spanish vessels.

The veteran General Mina died in Catalonia on the 24th of December.

New York, Feb 24.

A thousand dollar Ox.—A great ox fattened by William Pell, esq. of Madison county, was sold to Sandy Welch, who keeps the great eating-house corner of Broadway and Ann street, and Matthew Harpel, of Washington market, for the round sum of *one thousand dollars.* It was estimated that the quarter of meat would weigh five hundred pounds each.

Jour. of Com.

Markets.

Petersburg, February 25.

Cotton—14 a 15½ cents.
Tobacco—New Lugs, 2 25 a 3 75
Common Leaf, 4 00 a 4 50
Common to good, 4 50 a 6 00
Wheat—1 50 a 2 00;—Receipts very light.
Flour—Family, $12 00
Superfine, 11 00

Fayetteville, February 23.

Cotton—12½ a 15.
Wheat—1 50.
Flour—8 50 a 9 50.
Corn—80 a 85.
Flax Seed—1 30 a 1 50.

Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	
3 Friday,	6 20	5 40	
4 Saturday,	6 19	5 41	
5 Sunday,	6 17	5 43	
6 Monday,	6 16	5 44	
7 Tuesday,	6 15	5 45	
8 Wednesday	6 14	5 46	
9 Thursday,	6 13	5 47	

St. D. H. M. — New 18 10 50 morn; First 22 1 38 after; Full 30 7 59 after; Last

For Sale,

LINTSEED OIL. Also, a small lot of FAMILY FLOUR. CASH or GOODS will be given for FLAX SEED. O. F. LONG & Co.

March 2. 59—

BACON.

10,000 LBS. North Carolina BACON, and 2000 Pounds LARD.

For sale by A PARKS.

March 2. 59—

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which I now live, lying four miles west of Ruffin's mill, and half a mile north of Wm. Holt, esq., containing 200 Acres, with a tolerable DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary out buildings, an excellent Apple Orchard, and a good Meadow. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and see the premises.

JOHN WHITSITT.

March 2. 59—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of ROBERT MOORE, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN JONES, *Ex'r.*

February 98. 59—

From the Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

THE MISER.

BY B. B. FRENCH.

"The rich man also died, and was buried; and in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torment." *Holy writ.*

Ay—hug it to thy breast—thy gold!
Worship the glittering mine,
A golden calf was Israel's God,
A golden guinea thine!

The good man's pleasure is, to give
To penury relief.
To wipe from sorrow's cheek the tear,
To soothe misfortune's grief.

The widow's and the orphan's prayer
For him to Heaven shall rise;
And joy, and happiness, and peace,
Even here, shall be his prize.

But thou—thy callous heart's as hard—
Aye harder—than thy gold;
Should e'er a tear-drop gem *thine* eye,
'Twill be when tears are sold!

Thou, from thy very door wouldst spurn
The child of grief and wo,
In winter's dreariest, chilliest night,
To tread the pathless snow.

For thee no prayer was ever raised—
No orison to Heaven
Has ever asked, that to thy lot
Its blessings might be given!

The good of earth have shunned thee, as
They would the upas tree—
The curses of the poor have fallen
Like autumn leaves, on thee!

When thy last hour shall come, thy dross
To others *must* be given,
Thou canst not bear it to thy grave,
Nor will it purchase Heaven!

Then hug it to thy breast—thy gold!
Worship the glittering sod;
Fall down before thy heaps—and sleep—
Then wake—and meet thy God!

Washington City, 1837.

AMERICAN MECHANICS, AND DEMOCRACY.

Perhaps there is no part of a population so valuable to the community as the mechanic who thinks and acts for himself. We are sure of this fact, and have always been surprised that a class of our citizens so valuable to the community, and so necessary to the support of the country, should be so indifferent to themselves and their country.

Old Ben Franklin was one of the wisest, shrewdest, and greatest mechanics of the day. His "Poor Richard" will make any poor man rich. What is the secret of his success?—many a mechanic may ask. Ah! that is the thing. When we find out this secret, we can all be Franklins, and we can all be rich.

We have often studied the character of this great man, from the time he was sticking types in Boston, to the time he was wandering through the streets of Philadelphia with a loaf of bread under his arms, or sat with kings or queens in Paris, or brought down the lightning from heaven by his kite. The secret of his success, we have thought in part was INDUSTRY, which very many have—FRUGALITY, a virtue many also have—but above all he THOUGHT and ACTED for himself. His HEAD belonged to himself. He was no man's man, but he was Ben Franklin's man. He wore no collar.—When he acted with a party, he so acted because he thought it was right.

'But,' says some one, 'you say industry and frugality are common virtues with mechanics.—Why are not all mechanics rich? The reason is, that there are very many who will not think for themselves. In an affair of business, for example, instead of sitting down and making their own calculations, they trust others to sit down and calculate for them. Instead of employing their leisure hours in studying out for themselves, how the world is going, they sit down and listen to others, and take their say so, that is right, and that is wrong.

It is in vain to disguise that this world is divided into men of two extremes. Men who for popularity's sake call themselves democrats, as Robespierre did in France, when he was cutting off people's heads by the regiment, till the very streets of Paris were clotted with human gore—such men, we say, tell us, that what is called democracy represents one of these classes which they call THE PEOPLE'S FRIENDS; and whigism, alias federalism, alias aristocracy, the other class THE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE. Now a mechanic who has eyes and ears, will not take this upon trust, but will do as old Ben Franklin did, and demanded, is THIS so? Well, is it so? Let us discuss this question, and think for ourselves as we go.

Generally speaking, a very rich man's son is likely to be less of an aristocrat, than a poor man suddenly made rich and prosperous. The reason is, that a rich man's son is accustomed to wealth, and thinks nothing of it, whereas the poor man suddenly made a rich man, often has his head turned and made dizzy by the very dazzle of his wealth. He can't stand his prosperity, perhaps. Accustomed, for example, for all his life to sleep on a log of a bedstead, or to jog off miles on foot, the moment he gets rich perhaps he out-dazzles the greatest dazzlers, and ottomans alone are good enough for his seat, the carpets of Turkey for HIM to walk upon, while he sports his equipage out of doors, his servants and his livery, and astonishes the beholders with his magnificence and state. Now, Ben Franklin in this case would ask, which is the aristocrat—the rich man's son, or the poor man's son made rich?

Again, Ben Franklin judged people by their acts, and not by their professions. If he had been called upon to ask which of two candidate was the democratic candidate, and which was the friend of the people, he would not have looked to the profession of either but to the ACTS of both. If by democracy is meant love of our fellow men, he would have asked which had shown the greatest forgetfulness of self, and which had done most for his fellow men? Which in his manners, in his conduct, and his life exhibited the greatest regard for the people, and the people's interests? Old Ben Franklin would never have believed that a man was a democrat, because some one said, 'I told you so,' but he would have opened his eyes to see and his ears to hear.

The great obstacle in the way of the advancement of the poor and of the workingmen of this country, is that they do not always think for themselves, and that they too often suffer others to think for them. But let them remember that the moment they suffer others to think for them, that very moment they cease to belong to themselves, and belong to him to whom they have entrusted their thinking powers. For what else has God given us our eyes and our ears but to SEE and to HEAR for ourselves? If we trust these eyes and these ears to others, we are slaves, white though we be, and if some southern planters do not own our bodies, some Northern Demagogues own more, our bodies and our souls.—Above all then, THINK FOR YOURSELVES—ACT FOR YOURSELVES. Wear no man's collar—be no man's and no party's dog. If others choose to bark and to howl when leaders pinch them, and tell them so to do, be independent, as the Deity who made you, and think and act for yourself. Newspapers may talk of party allegiance, party collars, 'the usages of party,' 'regular nominations,' and all that rigmarole of party, but an independent man will think and act as he pleases.

N. Y. Express.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken that well known stand in the town of Hillsborough, THE FARMER'S HOTEL, formerly conducted by Mr. Turner, is prepared to entertain Travellers and Boarders; and hopes, by strict attention and the goodness of his accommodation, to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custome. His charges will be as moderate as any other establishment of the kind in the place.

WILLIAM PIPER.

February 21. 58—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Greensborough Telescope will insert the above three months, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Third Class, for 1837.

To be drawn at Wadesborough, Anson Co. on Saturday the 18th of March.

COMBINATION SYSTEM,

75 number Lotters, 12 drawn ballots.

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, $15,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $15,000—one of $6,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,500—ten of $1,000—ten of $600—twelve of $500—besides many of $300, $200, $100, &c. amounting in all to

296,146 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	$6 00
Halves,	3 00
Quarters,	1 50

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent*

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, 1st Class for 1837.

33-63-13-47-59-39-31-6-25-3-45-64

February 23 58—

The thorough bred race horse ALONZO,

Sired by the old American Eclipse, dam by old Sir Archie, will be exhibited at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday in March, and will commence his spring season on that day at thirty dollars the season—forty dollars to insure a foal—and twenty dollars a leap. Fifty cents to the groom for every mare placed with the horse. The season will expire on the 1st of July next. For Pedigree and Performances, see hand bills.

J. M. & R. W. WILLIAMS.

February 23. 59—

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6. 35—

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

Negroes for Sale.

AT the last residence of CONRAD STALEY, deceased, Randolph county, we shall sell at public sale, on Saturday the fourth of March next, NINE LIKELY NEGROES; Four of which are Fellows, two Women and three Children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAM HOADLEY, } *Ex'rs.*
ALFRED STALEY, }

January 6 53—tIM

A Tanner Wanted.

A TANNER and CURRIER, who can come recommended for sobriety and industry, can receive immediate employment and liberal wages, on application to the subscriber, four miles west of Ruffin's mills, Haw River. A man with a small family would be preferred.

WM. HOLT.

Orange county, Jan. 26. 51—4w

☞ The editors of the Greensborough Patriot and Milton Spectator will give the above two insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Wanted

A quantity of FLAX SEED and FEATHERS; for which Merchandise will be given in exchange.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 2 55—

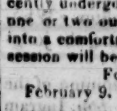
NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA SMITH has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forbid all persons from harboring her, or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JAMES H. SMITH.

February 9. 56—3wp

For Sale or Rent,



THAT well known stand at present occupied as a Dry Goods Store by Col. Wm. T. Shields, agent for Robert Moderwell, deceased. It is but a few doors from the Court House, and in the centre of business. The house fronts 45 feet on the main street, and runs 26 back—the main body of the building contains six rooms and the wing two, with four fire places in all. There is a good dry cellar beneath the main building. The whole has recently undergone repair. With the addition of one or two outhouses, it might be converted into a comfortable dwelling for a family. Possession will be given on the 15th April.

For terms inquire at this office.

February 9. tf—36

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at the season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24 46—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22. 37—

STRAY.

TAKEN up and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 31st of January, by Anderson Horne, living about six miles south east from Hillsborough, one SOW, white and black, with a smooth crop and upper bit in the right ear, and three white PIGS unmarked; one SOW, red with black spots, two smooth crops and a swallow fork in the right ear, and a slit in the left, with PIGS of sandy colour, unmarked.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, *Ranger.*

February 9. 56—

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country-made Cloth.*

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 36—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Person County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1836.

Augustine Vanhook, administrator with the will annexed of John Rogers, deceased, Giles Rogers, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, Samuel Johnston, Paul Terrell and Sally his wife, and John Rogers.

against

John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers

Petition for division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Vanhook and his wife Rachel, and Ottaway Rogers, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said John Vanhook and Rachel his wife, and Ottaway Rogers, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1836. Test.

CH. MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv $3 75 51—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

William Strayhorn & others vs *Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate administrators, &c. and others.* } Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said David Strayhorn John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and Mary his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur, the said petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 54—6w

State Bank of N. Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits, Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next, otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, *President.*

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 51—3m

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the state of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank, who will pay them to *order*.

VALUABLE *Newspaper Establishment FOR SALE.*

THE Subscribes having determined to engage in a different pursuit, the SPECTATOR ESTABLISHMENT is offered for sale.

The office is well provided with the necessary materials, and notwithstanding that no efforts have been made, beyond the mere transmission of the paper to those who voluntarily ordered it, the patronage is such that there is no other branch of business known to the subscribers in which the same amount of capital produces greater profits.

As the sale is merely a matter of convenience to the subscribers, no one need apply as a purchaser who will not sustain the political principles which the Spectator has advocated.

PASTEUR & MOORE.

Newbern, 4th Nov. 1836. 52—

FARMER'S SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has been for some time convinced, that English Schools of the first order were greatly needed in our country, at which the sons of our farmers might acquire that kind of practical knowledge which will qualify them to become good, useful and intelligent citizens. It cannot be denied that not a few even of our most distinguished men have arisen from these sound headed and honest hearted fathers, who are emphatically termed the bone and sinew of our republic, but who, for the want of suitable schools, have not had it in their power to give their sons that kind of an education which would have prepared them for greater service to their country.

The subscriber, who is the Principal of this Institution, will use his best endeavors to render it the *first* of its kind. A detail of his plan cannot here be given; but he will simply say, his object will be to make *good English scholars.* Moral and religious instruction will by no means be considered a secondary object. The Principal of this school flatters himself that he will be patronised by such gentlemen as do not wish to give their sons a classical education; but who would be pleased to have them taught to read and write correctly, and also the English Grammar and Geography, with some knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Chemistry, which is intimately connected with Agriculture.

Price of Board and Tuition, including candles, fuel, washing, and every thing of the kind, will be $45 the session.

This School will be opened on the second Monday in January, at Rock House, nine miles west of Chapel Hill and twelve miles south west of Hillsborough. A more healthy situation there cannot be in the state.

ELIJAH GRAVES.

Orange County, Dec. 31. 51—3m

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Standard and the Milton Spectator will insert the above six weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *Invaluable OINTMENT,*

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8, 35—

YEMEN.

THIS celebrated Arabian Horse will stand the next season at my stable on Stoney Creek, in Orange county. Terms will be made known in due time.

JAMES MOORE.

February 1. 55—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above one month, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber was qualified at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, as executor to the last will and testament of John Minnis, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

WILLIAM MINNIS, *Ex'r.*

February 9. 56—3w

Temperance Advocate and Youths' Instructor.

THE subscribers propose to publish in the town of New Salem, Randolph County, N. C. a monthly periodical under the above title, to be devoted to the statement of facts and advancement of argument, calculated to arrest the progress of one of the most alarming and destructive vices that at present infest human society.

Our attention has often been called to the fact, that no paper now is, or ever has been published within the limits of the State exclusively devoted to the cure of intemperance, nor shall we feel ourselves entirely restrained from the publication of other matter that may appear aptly associated with the main object in view. Believing, as we do, that there is a loud call for such a work as the one we here propose; we thereby take the liberty of soliciting the patronage and influence of all well wishers to the cause of religion, sobriety and good order.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1st. Each number will consist of a fine super royal sheet, in pamphlet form (16 octavo pages,) to be issued the first Saturday in every month,—to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. The price will be one dollar per vol. (consisting of 12 numbers,) if paid within 3 months from the date of the 1st no. received; or one dollar and twenty-five cents, within the year; if payment be delayed until the expiration of that time, $1:50 will be exacted.

Letters relative to the paper must be addressed (post paid) to the subscribers, New-Salem, N. C.

Postmasters, and officers and members of Temperance Societies will be considered agents for this publication. Those who may hold subscription papers, are requested to forward the same by the 15th of April next, as it is expected the 1st no. will be published the first Saturday in May.

WESLEY D. WILSON,
JOEL INGOLE.

New-Salem, N. C. Feb. 1837 57—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.